

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
RECEIVING APPARATUS AND METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a receiving apparatus and method and, more particularly, to a receiving apparatus which can receive a digital television broadcast signal and can reproduce image and
10 sound data, and its method.

Description of Related Art

In recent years, digital television broadcast using a satellite broadcast or cable broadcast system
15 has been started. Upon implementation of digital broadcast, many effects such as improvement of qualities of image and sound data including audio data, increases in the number of kinds and volume of programs exploiting various compression techniques, provision of
20 new services such as an interactive service and the like, advance of the receiving pattern, and the like, are expected.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a digital broadcast receiver 10 using satellite
25 broadcast.

A television (TV) broadcast wave transmitted from a broadcast satellite is received by an antenna 1. The received TV broadcast wave is tuned by a tuner 2 to demodulate TV information. After that, an error
5 correction process, and a charging process, descramble process, and the like if necessary are done, although not shown. Various data multiplexed as the TV information are demultiplexed by a multiplexed signal demultiplexer 3. The TV information is demultiplexed
10 into image information, sound information, and other additional data. The demultiplexed data are decoded by a decoder 4. Of the decoded data, image information and sound information are converted into analog data by a D/A converter 5, and these data are reproduced by a
15 television receiver (TV) 6. On the other hand, the additional data has a role of program sub-data, and is associated with various functions.

Furthermore, a VTR 7 is used to record/reproduce the received TV information. The receiver 10 and VTR 7
20 are connected via a digital interface such as IEEE1394 or the like. The VTR 7 has a recording format such as a digital recording system, and records TV information as bitstream data based on, e.g., D-VHS. Note that TV information of digital TV broadcast can be recorded not
25 only by bitstream recording based on D-VHS, but also by the digital Video (DV) format as another home-use

digital recording scheme, or digital recording
apparatuses using various disk media. In such case,
format conversion may often be required.

When a TV program in ground wave broadcast or
5 digital TV broadcast is reproduced by a home television,
it is a common practice to directly display a video
sent from a broadcast station. In other words, it is
not a common practice to erase an object in a video or
to change the object size so as to effectively change
10 the display pattern (layout). Such a function of
effectively changing the display layout is mandatory
since a new function of an effective display method
must be added as the numbers of channels and programs
increase upon development of digital TV broadcast.

15 For example, the user wants to set a layout in
the following situation. That is, live programs of
baseball games have different display layouts depending
on broadcast stations although they belong to an
identical category. For this reason, in order to
20 display an object such as a score indication or the
like in a common layout independently of broadcast
stations, it is desirable to be able to set a layout
the user wants.

Furthermore, the user also wants to set a layout
25 in the following situation. For example, the user may
want to display necessary information in an enlarged

scale or to quit display of unnecessary information in accordance with the days of week or time band. However, neither of such layout setups are possible in the status quo.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve the aforementioned problems, and has as its object to provide a novel reproducing function of image
10 information and/or sound information in digital TV broadcast.

In order to achieve the above object, a preferred embodiment of the present invention discloses a receiving apparatus capable of reproducing image data
15 and/or sound data, comprising: reception means for receiving information consisting of image data, sound data, and additional system data; reproducing means for reproducing received image and sound data on the basis of the system data; and setting means for setting
20 reproduction patterns in units of objects when the received image data has a data format segmented in units of objects.

Also, a preferred embodiment of the present
25 invention discloses a computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having a computer

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program code, for a method of receiving information,
and reproducing image data and/or sound data, the
product comprising: a receiving process procedure code
for receiving information consisting of image data,
5 sound data, and additional system data; a reproducing
process procedure code for reproducing received image
and sound data on the basis of the system data; and a
setting process procedure code for setting reproduction
patterns in units of objects when the received image
10 data has a data format segmented in units of objects.

Other features and advantages of the present
invention will be apparent from the following
description taken in conjunction with the accompanying
15 drawings, in which like reference characters designate
the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement
20 of a digital broadcast receiver using satellite
broadcast;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the arrangement
that simultaneously receives and encodes a plurality of
kinds of objects;

Fig. 3 is a view showing the arrangement of a system that takes user operation (edit) into consideration;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a VOP processor that
5 pertains to a video object on the encoder side;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram of a VOP processor that pertains to a video object on the decoder side;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the overall arrangement for encoding and decoding a VOP;

10 Figs. 7A and 7B show information forming a VOP;

Fig. 8 is a view for explaining AC/DC predictive coding in texture coding;

Figs. 9A and 9B are views for explaining the hierarchical structure of a syntax that implements
15 scalability;

Fig. 10A is a view for explaining warp;

Fig. 10B is a table for explaining different types of warp;

Fig. 11 is a view for explaining warp;

20 Fig. 12 is a view showing an example of the format of scene description information;

Fig. 13 is a table showing different types of MPEG 4 audio coding schemes;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the arrangement of
25 an audio coding scheme;

Fig. 15 is a view for explaining the MPEG 4 system structure;

Fig. 16 is a view for explaining the MPEG 4 layer structure;

5 Fig. 17 is a view for explaining reversible decoding;

Fig. 18 is a view for explaining multiple transmissions of important information;

10 Fig. 19 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 20 is a diagram for explaining a method of setting position data upon setting a layout;

15 Fig. 21 is a view for explaining a method of inputting an image and instruction upon setting a layout;

Fig. 22 is a view for explaining the format of layout setting data;

20 Fig. 23 is a view showing an example of a video display layout according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 24 shows the format of a general MPEG 4 bitstream;

25 Fig. 25 is a flow chart for explaining the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus of the first embodiment;

Fig. 26 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of an encoding unit mounted in an MPEG 4 TV broadcasting system;

Fig. 27 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a decoding unit mounted in the TV broadcast receiving apparatus;

Fig. 28 is a view showing an example of an MPEG 4 bitstream containing an MPEG 2 image;

Fig. 29 is a view showing the format of time data and its setting data upon setting display of a time indication image in more detail;

Fig. 30 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 31 to 34 shows video display layout examples according to the third embodiment;

Figs. 35 and 36 are flow charts for explaining the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 37 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 38 is a diagram for explaining output control of a sound object in accordance with layout setting data;

Fig. 39 is a view for supplementarily explaining
5 a sound image and sound field lateralization;

Fig. 40 shows the format of a general MPEG 4 bitstream;

Figs. 41 and 42 show video display layout examples according to the fifth embodiment;

10 Fig. 43 shows the concept of the code format of object information;

Fig. 44 shows the concept of the structure of layout setting data;

Figs. 45 and 46 are flow charts for explaining
15 the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus of the fifth embodiment; and

Fig. 47 is a view for explaining a method of multiplexing an MPEG 4 datastream on an MPEG 2 datastream.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiments of a receiving apparatus and method according to the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the
25 accompanying drawings.

Outline

This embodiment allows movement and deformation of an image in units of objects by exploiting the concept of objects as characteristic features of Motion Picture Experts Group layer 4 (MPEG 4) coding. Objects include a background image, talking person, voice associated with this person, and the like, and MPEG 4 coding encodes/decodes individual objects and combines these objects to express one scene.

10 A display function of this embodiment can manipulate images to be displayed in units of objects in association with display of real-time image information in a broadcast system using MPEG 4. Furthermore, the display function of this embodiment
15 can upscale/downscale the individual objects from a predetermined size, and can move them from a predetermined position. TV broadcast includes a program as TV information, and unique ID information specified for each program, and a reproduction
20 (display) layout which is arbitrarily set can be set and updated in correspondence with each ID information.

According to this embodiment, the viewer of digital TV broadcast can set an arbitrary layout, i.e., can set the individual objects at desired positions to
25 have desired sizes, thus improving the visual effect for the user and the quality of the user interface.

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The arrangement of a receiving apparatus that receives digital TV broadcast using MPEG 4 coding will be exemplified below as a receiving apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. Techniques that pertain to MPEG 4 will be explained in detail below in units of fields.

Outline of MPEG 4

[Overall Configuration of Standards]

10 The MPEG 4 standards consist of four major items. Three out of these items are similar to those of Motion Picture Experts Group layer 2 (MPEG 2), i.e., visual part, audio part, and system part.

•Visual Part

15 This part specifies object coding that processes a photo image, synthetic image, moving image, still image, and the like as standards. Also, this part includes a coding scheme, sync reproducing function, and hierarchical coding, which are suitable for
20 correction or recovery of transmission path errors. Note that "video" means a photo image, and "visual" includes a synthetic image.

•Audio Part

 This part specifies object coding for natural
25 sound, synthetic sound, effect sound, and the like as standards. The video and audio parts specify a

plurality of coding schemes, and coding efficiency is improved by appropriately selecting a compression scheme suitable for the feature of each object.

•System Part

5 This part specifies multiplexing of encoded video and sound objects, and their demultiplexing. Furthermore, this part includes control and re-adjustment functions of buffer memories and time bases. Video and sound objects encoded in the visual
10 and audio parts are combined into a multiplexed stream of the system part together with scene configuration information that describes the positions, appearance and disappearance times of objects in a scene. As a decoding process, the individual objects are
15 demultiplexed/decoded from a received bitstream, and a scene is reconstructed on the basis of the scene configuration information.

[Object coding]

20 In MPEG 2, coding is done in units of frames or fields. However, in order to re-use or edit contents, MPEG 4 processes video and audio data as objects. The objects include:

 sound

25 photo image (background image: two-dimensional still image)

photo image (principal object image: without
background)

synthetic image

character image

5 Fig. 2 shows the system arrangement upon
simultaneously receiving and encoding these objects. A
sound object encoder 5001, photo image object encoder
5002, synthetic image object encoder 5003, and
character object encoder 5004 respectively encode
10 objects. Simultaneously with such encoding, scene
configuration information that describes relations of
the individual objects in a scene is encoded by a scene
description information encoder 5005. The encoded
object information and scene description information
15 undergo an encode process to an MPEG 4 bitstream by a
data multiplexer 5006.

In this manner, the encode side defines a
plurality of combinations of visual and audio objects
to express a single scene (frame). As for visual
20 objects, a scene that combines a photo image and a
synthetic image such as computer graphics or the like
can be synthesized. With the aforementioned
configuration, using, e.g., a text-to-speech synthesis
function, an object image and its audio data can be
25 synchronously reproduced. Note that the bitstream is
transmitted/received or recorded/reproduced.

A decode process is a process opposite to the
aforementioned encode process. A data demultiplexer
5007 demultiplexes the MPEG 4 bitstream into objects,
and distributes the objects. The demultiplexed sound,
5 photo image, synthetic image, character objects, and
the like are decoded into object data by corresponding
decoders 5008 to 5011. Also, the scene description
information is simultaneously decoded by a decoder 5012.
A scene synthesizer 5013 synthesizes an original scene
10 using the decoded information.

On the decode side, the positions of visual
objects contained in a scene, the order of audio
objects, and the like can be partially changed. The
object position can be changed by, e.g., dragging a
15 mouse, and the language can be changed when the user
changes an audio object.

In order to synthesize a scene by freely
combining a plurality of objects, the following four
items are specified:

20 •Object Coding

Visual objects, audio objects, and AV
(audiovisual) objects as their combination are to be
encoded.

•Scene Synthesis

25 In order to specify scene configuration
information and a synthesis scheme that synthesize a

desired scene by combining visual, audio and AV objects,
a language obtained by modifying Virtual Reality
Modeling Language (VRML) is used.

•Multiplexing and Synchronization

5 The format and the like of a stream (elementary
stream) that multiplexes and synthesizes the individual
objects and the like are specified. The QOS (Quality
of Service) upon delivering this stream onto a network
or storing it in a recording apparatus can also be set.
10 QOS parameters include transmission path conditions
such as a maximum bit rate, bit error rate,
transmission scheme, and the like, decoding capability,
and the like.

•User Operation (Interaction)

15 A scheme for synthesizing visual and audio
objects on the user terminal side is defined. The MPEG
4 user terminal demultiplexes data sent from a network
or a recording apparatus into elementary streams, and
decodes them in units of objects. Also, the terminal
20 reconstructs a scene from a plurality of encoded data
on the basis of scene configuration information sent at
the same time.

Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of a system that
takes user operation (edit) into consideration. Fig. 4
25 is a block diagram of a VOP processor that pertains to

a video object on the encoder side, and Fig. 5 is a block diagram on the decoder side.

Upon encoding a video in MPEG 4, a video object to be encoded is separated into its shape and texture. This unit video data is called a video object plane (VOP). Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the overall arrangement for encoding and decoding a VOP.

For example, when an image is composed of two objects, i.e., a person and background, each frame is segmented into two VOPs which are encoded. Each VOP is formed by shape information, motion information, and texture information of an object, as shown in Fig. 7A. On the other hand, a decoder demultiplexes a bitstream into VOPs, decodes the individual VOPs, and synthesizes them to form a scene.

In this manner, since the VOP structure is adopted, when a scene to be processed is composed of a plurality of video objects, they can be segmented into a plurality of VOPs, and those VOPs can be individually encoded/decoded. When the number of VOPs is 1, and an object shape is a rectangle, conventional frame unit coding is done, as shown in Fig. 7B.

VOPs include those coded by three different types of predictive coding, i.e., an intra coded VOP (I-VOP), a forward predicted VOP (P-VOP), and a bi-directionally

predicted (B-VOP). The prediction unit is a 16 x 16 pixel macroblock (MB).

Bi-directional predictive coding (B-VOP) is a scheme for predicting a VOP from both past and future VOPs like in B-picture of MPEG1 and MPEG 2. Four different modes, i.e., direct coding, forward coding, backward coding, and bi-directional coding can be selected in units of macroblocks. This mode can be switched in units of MBs or blocks. Bi-directional prediction is implemented by scaling the motion vectors of P-VOPs.

[Shape Coding]

In order to handle an image in units of objects, the shape of the object must be known upon encoding and decoding. In order to express an object such as glass through which an object located behind it is seen, information that represents transparency of an object is required. A combination of the shape information and transparency information of the object will be referred to as shape information hereinafter. Coding of the shape information will be referred to as shape coding hereinafter.

25 [Size Conversion Process]

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Binary shape coding is a scheme for coding a boundary pixel by checking if each pixel is located outside or inside an object. Hence, as the number of pixels to be encoded is smaller, the generated code amount can be smaller. However, reducing the macroblock size to be encoded means deteriorated original shape code at the receiving side. Hence, the degree of deterioration of original information is measured by size conversion, and as long as the size conversion error stays equal to or smaller than a predetermined threshold value, the smallest possible macroblock size is selected. As examples of the size conversion ratio, an original size, 1/2 (vertical and horizontal), and 1/4 (vertical and horizontal) are available.

Shape information of each VOP is described by an 8-bit α value, which is defined as follows.

$\alpha = 0$: outside the VOP of interest

$\alpha = 1$ to 254: display in semi-transparent state together with another VOP

$\alpha = 255$: display range of only the VOP of interest

Binary shape coding is done when the α value assumes 0 or 255, and a shape is expressed by only the interior and exterior of the VOP of interest.

Multi-valued shape coding is done when the α value can

assume all values from 0 to 255, and a state wherein a plurality of VOPs are superposed on each other in a semi-transparent state can be expressed.

As in texture coding, motion-compensated
5 prediction with unit pixel precision is done in units of 16 x 16 pixel blocks. Upon intra coding the entire object, shape information is not predicted. As a motion vector, the difference of a motion vector predicted from a neighboring block is used. The
10 obtained difference value of the motion vector is encoded and multiplexed on a bitstream. In MPEG 4, motion-compensated predicted shape information in units of blocks undergoes binary shape coding.

•Feathering

15 In addition, even in case of a binary shape, when a boundary is to be smoothly changed from opaque to transparent, feathering (smoothing of a boundary shape) is used. As feathering, a linear feathering mode for linearly interpolating a boundary value, and a
20 feathering filter mode using a filter are available. For a multi-valued shape with constant opacity, a constant alpha mode is available, and can be combined with feathering.

25 [Texture Coding]

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Texture coding encodes the luminance and color difference components of an object, and processes in the order of DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform), quantization, predictive coding, and variable-length coding in units of fields/frames.

The DCT uses an 8×8 pixel block as a processing unit. When an object boundary is located within a block, pixels outside the object are padded by the average value of the object. After that, a 4-tap two-dimensional filter process is executed to prevent any large pseudo peaks from being generated in DCT coefficients.

Quantization uses either an ITU-T recommendation H.263 quantizer or MPEG 2 quantizer. When the MPEG 2 quantizer is used, nonlinear quantization of DC components and frequency weighting of AC components can be implemented.

Intra-coding coefficients after quantization undergo predictive coding between neighboring blocks before variable-length coding to remove redundancy components. Especially, in MPEG 4, both DC and AC components undergo predictive coding.

AC/DC predictive coding in texture coding checks the difference (gradient) between corresponding quantization coefficients between the block of interest and its neighboring block, and uses a smaller

quantization coefficient in prediction, as shown in
Fig. 8. For example, upon predicting DC coefficient x
of the block of interest, if corresponding DC
coefficients of the neighboring block are a , b , and c ,
5 the DC coefficient to be used in prediction is
determined as per:

if $|a - b| < |b - c|$, DC coefficient c is used in
prediction; or

10 if $|a - b| \geq |b - c|$, DC coefficient a is used in
prediction.

Upon predicting AC coefficient x of the block of
interest as well, a coefficient to be used in
prediction is selected in the same manner as described
above, and is normalized by a quantization scale value
15 QP of each block.

Predictive coding of DC components checks the
difference (vertical gradient) between DC components
of the block of interest and its vertically neighboring
block and the difference (horizontal gradient) between
20 DC components of the block of interest and its
horizontally neighboring block among neighboring blocks,
and encodes the difference from the DC component of the
block in a direction with a smaller gradient as a
prediction error.

25 Predictive coding of AC components uses
corresponding coefficients of neighboring blocks in

correspondence with predictive coding of DC components. However, since quantization parameter values may be different among blocks, the difference is calculated after normalization (quantization step scaling). The
5 presence/absence of prediction can be selected in units of macroblocks.

After that, AC components are zigzag-scanned, and undergo three-dimensional (Last, Run, and Level) variable-length coding. Note that Last is a 1-bit
10 value indicating the end of coefficients other than zero, Run is a zero run length, and Level is a non-zero coefficient value.

Variable-length coding of DC components encoded by intra coding uses either a DC component
15 variable-length coding table or AC component variable-length coding table.

[Motion Compensation]

In MPEG 4, a video object plane (VOP) having an
20 arbitrary shape can be encoded. VOPs include those coded by three different types of predictive coding, i.e., an intra coded VOP (I-VOP), a forward predicted VOP (P-VOP), and a bi-directionally predicted (B-VOP), as described above, and the prediction unit uses a
25 macroblock of 16 lines \times 16 pixels or 8 lines \times 8 pixels. Hence, some macroblocks extend across the

boundaries of VOPs. In order to improve the prediction efficiency at the VOP boundary, macroblocks on a boundary undergo padding and polygon matching (matching of only an object portion).

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[Wavelet Coding]

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The wavelet transform is a transformation scheme that uses a plurality of functions obtained by upscaling, downscaling, and translating a single isolated wave function as transformation bases. A still image coding mode (Texture Coding Mode) using this wavelet transform is suitable as a high image quality coding scheme having various spatial resolutions ranging from high resolutions to low resolutions, when an image obtained by synthesizing a computer graphics (CG) image and natural image is to be processed. Since wavelet coding can simultaneously encode an image without segmenting it into blocks, block distortion can be prevented from being generated even at a low bit rate, and mosquito noise can be reduced. In this manner, the MPEG 4 still image coding mode can adjust the trade off among broad scalability from low-resolution, low-quality images to high-resolution, high-quality images, complexity of processes, and coding efficiency in correspondence with applications.

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[Hierarchical Coding (Scalability)]

In order to implement scalability, the hierarchical structure of a syntax is constructed, as shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. Hierarchical coding is implemented by using, e.g., base layers as lower layers, and enhancement layers as upper layers, and coding "difference information" that improves the image quality of a base layer in an enhancement layer. In case of spatial scalability, "base layer + enhancement layer" expresses a high-resolution moving image.

Furthermore, scalability has a function of hierarchically improving the image quality of the entire image, and improving the image quality of only an object region in the image. For example, in case of temporal scalability, a base layer is obtained by encoding the entire image at a low frame rate, and an enhancement layer is obtained by encoding data that improves the frame rate of a specific object in the image.

•Temporal Scalability

Temporal scalability shown in Fig. 9A specifies a hierarchy of frame rates, and can increase the frame rate of an object in an enhancement layer. The presence/absence of hierarchy can be set in units of objects. There are two types of enhancement layers:

type 1 is composed of a portion of an object in a base layer, and type 2 is composed of the same object as a base layer.

•Spatial Scalability

5 Spatial scalability shown in Fig. 9B specifies a hierarchy of spatial resolutions. A base layer allows downsampling of an arbitrary size, and is used to predict an enhancement layer.

10 [Sprite Coding]

 A sprite is a two-dimensional object such as a background image or the like in a three-dimensional spatial image, which allows the entire object to integrally express movement, rotation, deformation, and
15 the like. A scheme for coding this two-dimensional object is called sprite coding.

 Sprite coding is classified into four types, i.e., static/dynamic and online/offline: a static sprite obtained by direct transformation of a template object
20 by an arrangement that sends object data to a decoder in advance and sends only global motion coefficients in real time; a dynamic sprite obtained by predictive coding from a temporally previous sprite; an offline sprite encoded by intra coding (I-VOP) in advance and
25 sent to the decoder side; and an online sprite

simultaneously generated by an encoder and decoder during coding.

Techniques that have been examined in association with sprite coding include static sprite coding, 5 dynamic sprite coding, global motion compensation, and the like.

•Static Sprite Coding

Static sprite coding is a method of encoding the background (sprite) of the entire video clip in advance, 10 and expressing an image by geometric transformation of a portion of the background. The extracted partial image can express various deformations such as translation, upscaling/downscaling, rotation, and the like. As shown in Fig. 10A, viewpoint movement in a 15 three-dimensional space expressed by movement, rotation, upscaling/downscaling, deformation, or the like of an image is called "warp".

There are four types of warp: perspective transformation, affine transformation, equidirectional 20 upscaling (a)/rotation (θ)/movement (c, f), and translation, which are respectively given by equations in Fig. 10B. Also, coefficients of equations shown in Fig. 10B define movement, rotation, upscaling/downscaling, deformation, and the like. A 25 sprite is generated offline before the beginning of coding.

In this manner, static sprite coding is implemented by extracting a partial region of a background image and warping the extracted region. A partial region included in a sprite (background) image shown in Fig. 11 is warped. For example, the background image is an image of, e.g., a stand in a tennis match, and the region to be warped is an image including an object with motion such as a tennis player. In static sprite coding, only geometric transform parameters are encoded, but prediction errors are not encoded.

- Dynamic Sprite Coding

In static sprite coding, a sprite is generated before coding. By contrast, in dynamic sprite coding, a sprite can be updated online during coding. Also, dynamic sprite coding encodes prediction errors unlike static sprite coding.

- Global Motion Compensation (GMC)

Global motion compensation is a technique for implementing motion compensation by expressing motion of the entire object by one motion vector without segmenting it into blocks, and is suitable for motion compensation of a rigid body. Also, a reference image serves as an immediately preceding decoded image in place of a sprite, and prediction errors are coded like in static sprite coding. However, unlike static and

dynamic sprite coding processes, neither a memory for storing a sprite nor shape information are required. Global motion compensation is effective for expressing motion of the entire frame and an image including zoom.

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[Scene Description Information]

Objects are synthesized based on scene configuration information. In MPEG 4, configuration information which is used to synthesize the individual objects into a scene is sent. Upon receiving the individually encoded objects, they can be synthesized into a scene the transmitting side intended using the scene configuration information.

The scene configuration information contains the display times and positions of the objects, which are described as nodes in a tree pattern. Each node has relative time information and relative spatial coordinate position information on the time base with respect to a parent node. As a language that describes the scene configuration information, BIFS (Binary Format for Scenes) obtained by modifying VRML, and AAVS (Adaptive Audio-Visual Session Format) using Java™ are available. BIFS is a binary description format of MPEG 4 scene configuration information. AAVS is developed based on Java™, has a high degree of freedom, and

compensates for BIFS. Fig. 12 shows an example of the configuration of the scene description language.

[Scene Description]

5 Scene description uses BIFS. Note that a scene graph and node as concepts common to VRML and BIFS will be mainly explained below.

 A node designates grouping of lower nodes which have attributes such as a light source, shape, material, color, coordinates, and the like, and require coordinate transformation. By adopting the object-oriented concept, the location of each object in a three-dimensional space and the way its looks in that space are determined by tracing a tree called a scene graph from the top node and acquiring attributes of upper nodes. By synchronously assigning media objects, e.g., a MPEG 4 video bitstream, to nodes as leaves of the tree, a moving image or picture can be synthesized and displayed in a three-dimensional space together with other graphics data.

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Differences from VRML are as follows. The MPEG 4 system supports the following items in BIFS:

(1) two-dimensional overlap relationship description of MPEG 4 video VOP coding, and synthesis description of MPEG 4 audio;

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(2) sync process of continuous media stream;

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(3) dynamic behavior expression (e.g., sprite)
of an object;

(4) standardization of the transmission format
(binary); and

5 (5) dynamic change of scene description in
session.

Almost all VRML nodes except for Extrusion,
Script, Proto, and ExtemProto are supported by BIFS.
New MPEG 4 special nodes added in BIFS are:

- 10 (1) node for 2D/3D synthesis
(2) node for 2D graphics and text
(3) animation node
(4) audio node

Note that VRML does not support 2D synthesis
15 except for a special node such as a background, but
BIFS expands description to allow text/graphics overlay
and MPEG 4 video VOP coding in units of pixels.

In the animation node, a special node for an MPEG
4 CG image such as a face composed of 3D meshes is
20 specified. A message (BIFS Update) that allows
transposition, deletion, addition, and attribute change
of nodes in the scene graph is prepared, so that a new
moving image can be displayed or a button can be added
on the screen during a session. BIFS can be
25 implemented by replacing reserved words, node

identifiers, and attribute values of VRML by binary data in nearly one to one correspondence.

[MPEG 4 Audio]

5 Fig. 13 shows the types of MPEG 4 audio coding schemes. Audio and sound coding schemes include parametric coding, CELP (Code Excited Linear Prediction) coding, and time/frequency conversion coding. Furthermore, an SNHC (Synthetic Natural Hybrid
10 Coding) audio function is adopted, which includes SA (Structured Audio) coding and TTS (Text to Speech) coding. SA is a structural description language of synthetic music tones including MIDI (Music Instrument Digital Interface), and TTS is a protocol that sends
15 intonation, phoneme information, and the like to an external text-to-speech synthesis apparatus.

 Fig. 14 shows the arrangement of an audio coding system. Referring to Fig. 14, an input sound signal is pre-processed (201), and is divided (202) in accordance
20 with the frequency band so as to selectively use three different coding schemes, i.e., parametric coding (204), CELP coding (205), and time/frequency conversion coding (206). The divided signal components are input to suitable encoders. Signal analysis control (203)
25 analyzes the input audio signal to generate control

information and the like for assigning the input audio signal to the individual encoders.

Subsequently, a parametric coding core (204), CELP coding core (205), and time/frequency conversion coding core (206) as independent encoders execute encoding processes based on their own coding schemes. These three different coding schemes will be explained later. Parametric- and CELP-coded audio data undergo small-step enhancement (207), and time/frequency conversion-coded and small-step-enhanced audio data undergo large-step enhancement (208). Note that small-step enhancement (207) and large-step enhancement (208) are tools for reducing distortion produced in the respective encoding processes. The large-step-enhanced audio data becomes an encoded sound bitstream.

The arrangement of the sound coding system shown in Fig. 14 has been explained. The respective coding schemes will be explained below with reference to Fig. 13.

•Parametric Coding

Parametric coding expresses a sound signal including an audio signal and music tone signal, by parameters such as frequency, amplitude, pitch, and the like, and encodes these parameters. Parametric coding includes HVXC (Harmonic Vector Excitation Coding) for

an audio signal, and IL (Individual Line) coding for a music tone signal.

HVXC coding mainly aims at audio coding ranging from 2 kbps to 4 kbps, classifies an audio signal into
5 voiced and unvoiced tones, and encodes voiced tones by vector-quantizing the harmonic structure of a residual signal of an LPC (Linear Prediction Coefficient). Also, HVXC coding directly encodes unvoiced tones by vector excitation coding of a prediction residual.

10 IL coding aims at coding of music tones ranging from 6 kbps to 16 kbps, and encodes a signal by modeling a signal by a line spectrum.

•CELP coding

CELP coding is a scheme for encoding an input
15 sound signal by separating it into spectrum envelope information and sound source information (prediction error). The spectrum envelope information is expressed by an LPC calculated from an input sound signal by linear prediction analysis. MPEG 4 CELP coding
20 includes narrowband (NB) CELP having a bandwidth of 4 kHz, and wideband (WB) CELP having a bandwidth of 8 kHz. NB CELP can select a bit rate from 3.85 to 12.2 kbps, and WB CELP can select a bit rate from 13.7 to 24 kbps.

•Time/Frequency Conversion Coding

25 Time/frequency conversion coding is a coding scheme that aims at high sound quality. This coding

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includes a scheme complying with AAC (Advanced Audio Coding), and TwinVQ (Transform-domain Weighted Interleave Vector Quantization). This time/frequency conversion coding contains a psychoacoustic model, and
5 makes adaptive quantization exploiting an auditory masking effect.

The scheme complying with AAC frequency-converts an audio signal by, e.g., the DCT, and adaptively quantizes the converted signal exploiting an auditory
10 masking effect. The adaptive bit rate ranges from 24 kbps to 64 kbps.

The TwinVQ scheme smoothes an MDCT coefficient of an audio signal using a spectrum envelope obtained by linear prediction analysis of an audio signal. After
15 the smoothed signal is interleaved, it is vector-quantized using two code lengths. The adaptive bit rate ranges from 6 kbps to 40 kbps.

[System Structure]

20 The system part in MPEG 4 defines multiplexing, demultiplexing, and synthesis. The system structure will be explained below with reference to Fig. 15.

In multiplexing, each elementary stream including individual objects as outputs from video and audio
25 encoders, scene configuration information that describes the spatial layout of the individual objects,

and the like is packetized by an access unit layer.
The access unit layer appends, as a header, a time
stamp, reference clock, and the like for establishing
synchronization for each access unit. Obtained

5 packetized streams are multiplexed by a FlexMux layer
in a unit that considers a display unit and error
robustness, and is sent to a TransMux layer.

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The TransMux layer appends an error correction
code in a protection sub layer in correspondence with
10 the necessity of error robustness. Finally, a
multiplex sub layer (Mux Sub Layer) outputs a single
TransMux stream onto a transmission path. The TransMux
layer is not defined in MPEG 4, and can use existing
network protocols such as UDP/IP (User Datagram
15 Protocol/Internet Protocol) as an Internet protocol,
MPEG 2 transport stream (TS), ATM (Asynchronous
Transfer Mode) AAL2 (ATM Adaptation layer 2),
videophone multiplexing scheme (ITU-T recommendation
H.223) using a telephone line, digital audio broadcast,
20 and the like.

In order to reduce the overhead of the system
layer, and to allow easy embedding in a conventional
transport stream, the access unit layer or FlexMux
layer may be bypassed.

25 On the decode side, in order to synchronize
individual objects, a buffer (DB: Decoding Buffer) is

inserted after demultiplexing to absorb arrival and decoding time differences of the individual objects. Before synthesis, a buffer (CB: Composition Buffer) is also inserted to adjust the display timing.

5

[Basic Structure of Video Stream]

Fig. 16 shows the layer structure. Respective layers are called classes, and each class has a header. The header contains various kinds of code information, such as startcode, endcode, ID, shape, size, and the like.

•Video Stream

A video stream consists of a plurality of sessions. A session means one complete sequence.

15 A video session (VS) is formed by a plurality of video objects (VOs).

Each video object (VO) consists of a plurality of video object layers (VOLs).

Each video object layer (VOL) is a sequence including a plurality of layers in units of objects.

A group of video object plane (GOV) consists of a plurality of VOPs.

Note that a plane indicates an object in units of frames.

25

[Bitstream Structure Having Error Robustness]

In MPEG 4, the coding scheme itself has resilience or robustness against transmission errors to achieve error-prone mobile communications (radio communications). Error correction in an existing
5 standard scheme is mainly done on the system (sender) side. However, in a network such as PHS (Personal Handyphone System), the error rate is very high, and errors that cannot be corrected by the system may mix in a video encoded portion. In consideration of such
10 errors, MPEG 4 assumes various error patterns that cannot be corrected by the system, and adopts an error robust coding scheme that can suppress propagation of errors as much as possible in such environment. An example of error robustness that pertains to image
15 coding, and a bitstream structure therefor will be explained below.

•Reversible VLC (RVLC) and Reversible Decoding

As shown in Fig. 17, when an error is detected during decoding, the decoding process is paused there,
20 and the next sync signal is detected. When the next sync signal has been detected, the bitstream is decoded in an opposite direction from the detection position of the sync signal. The number of decoding start points is increased without any new additional information,
25 and the decodable information size upon production of errors can be increased compared to the conventional

system. Such variable-length coding that can decode from both the forward and reverse directions implements "reversible decoding".

•Multiple Transmission of Important Information

5 As shown in Fig. 18, a structure that can transmit important information a plurality of times is introduced to reinforce error robustness. For example, in order to display individual VOPs at correct timings, time stamps are required, and such information is
10 contained in the first video packet. Even if this video packet is lost by errors, decoding can be restarted from the next video packet by the aforementioned reversible decoding structure. However, since this video packet contains no time stamp, the
15 display timing cannot be detected after all. For this reason, a structure in which a flag called HEC (Header Extension Code) is set in each video packet, and important information such as a time stamp and the like can be appended after that flag is introduced. After
20 the HEC flag, the time stamp and VOP coding mode type can be appended.

 If synchronization has an error, decoding is started from the next resynchronization marker (RM). In each video packet, information required for that
25 process, i.e., the number of the first MB contained in that packet and the quantization step size for that MB,

are set immediately after RM. The HEC flag is inserted after such information; when HEC = '1', TR and VCT are appended immediately thereafter. With such HEC information, even when the first video packet cannot be
5 decoded and is discarded, video packets starting from one set with HEC = '1' can be normally decoded and displayed. Whether or not HEC is set at '1' can be freely set on the encoder side.

•Data Partitioning

10 Since the encoder side forms a bitstream by repeating encoding processes in units of MBs, if an error has corrupted a portion of the stream, MB data after the error cannot be decoded. On the other hand, a plurality of pieces of MB information are classified
15 into some groups, these groups are set in a bitstream, and marker information is inserted at the boundaries of groups. With this format, even when an error mixes in the bitstream and data after that error cannot be decoded, synchronization is established again using the
20 marker inserted at the end of the group, and data in the next group can be normally decoded.

 Based on the aforementioned concept, data partitioning that classifies motion vectors and texture information (DCT coefficients and the like) in units of
25 video packets is adopted. A motion marker (MM) is set at the boundaries of groups.

Even when an error mixes in the middle of motion vector information, the DCT coefficient after MM can be normally decoded. Hence, MB data corresponding to a motion vector before mixing of the error can be accurately reconstructed as well as the DCT coefficient. Even when an error mixes in texture information, an image which is accurate to some extent can be reconstructed by interpolation (concealment) using motion vector information and decoded previous frame information as long as the motion vector is normally decoded.

•Variable-length Interval Synchronization Scheme

A resynchronization scheme for variable-length packets will be explained below. An MB group containing a sync signal at the head of the group is called a "video packet", and the number of MBs contained in that packet can be freely set on the encoder side. When an error mixes in a bitstream that uses VLCs (Variable Length Codes), the subsequent codes cannot be synchronized and cannot be decoded. Even in such case, by detecting the next resynchronization marker, the following information can be normally decoded.

[Byte Alignment]

In order to attain matching with the system, information is multiplexed in units of integer multiples of bytes. A bitstream has a byte alignment structure. In order to achieve byte alignment, stuffing bits are inserted at the end of each video packet. The stuffing bits are also used as an error check code in a video packet.

The stuffing bits consist of a code like '01111', i.e., the first bit = '0' and other bits = '1'. More specifically, if MBs in a given video packets are normally decoded up to the last MB, a code that appears after that MB is always '0', and a run of '1's having a length 1 bit shorter than that of the stuffing bits should appear after '0'. If a pattern that violates this rule is detected, this means that decoding before that pattern is not normal, and an error in a bitstream can be detected.

The MPEG 4 technology has been explained with reference to "Outline of MPEG 4 International Standards Determined", *Nikkei Electronics*, 1997.9.22 issue, p. 147 - 168, "Full Story of Upcoming MPEG 4", The Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers Text, October 2, 1997, "Latest Standardization Trend of MPEG 4 and Image Compression Technique", Japan Industry Engineering Center Seminar Reference, February 3, 1997, and the like.

First Embodiment

[Arrangement]

A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to
5 the first embodiment of the present invention will be
described below with reference to the accompanying
drawings. Fig. 19 is a block diagram showing the
arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving apparatus of
the first embodiment.

10 A digital TV broadcast signal is tuned in and
received depending on its broadcast pattern, e.g., by a
satellite antenna 21 and tuner 23 in case of satellite
broadcast or by a tuner 24 via a cable 22 in case of
cable broadcast. TV information received from
15 satellite or cable broadcast is input to a data
selector 43 to select one data sequence. The selected
data sequence is demodulated by a demodulation circuit
25, and the demodulated data undergoes error correction
in an error correction circuit 26.

20 Subsequently, the TV information is demultiplexed
by a multiplexed signal demultiplexing circuit 27 into
image data, sound data, and other system data
(additional data). Of these data, sound data is
decoded by a sound decoding circuit 28 to obtain stereo
25 audio data A(L) and A(R), which are input to a sound
controller 30 to adjust the sound volume and sound

field lateralization and to make a multi-sound channel process such as a main/sub sound channel. After that, the sound data to be output is selected, and is converted by a digital-analog converter (D/A) 29 into an analog signal. The analog signal is reproduced via a loudspeaker 31.

On the other hand, image data is decoded by an image decoding circuit 32 including a plurality of decoders which make decoding processes in correspondence with individual objects in the image data. This decoding scheme decodes in units of objects on the basis of the aforementioned MPEG 4 image coding scheme. Decoded image data are images $v(1)$ to $v(i)$ corresponding to the number of objects, which undergo various processes on the basis of display by a display controller 34.

Display control done by the display controller 34 includes a process for determining whether or not each object is displayed, a process for upscaling/downscaling each object, a process for determining the display position of each object on the frame, and the like. Furthermore, the display control includes various display processes such as synthesis of objects and character images (time indication, index title, and the like) generated by a character generation circuit 40, and the like. Such display

control processes are done under the control of a
system controller 38 on the basis of layout information
of individual objects, i.e., scene description
information from a scene description data conversion
5 circuit 39.

The formed display image is converted into an
analog signal by a D/A converter 33, and is displayed
on a CRT 35, or is sent to and displayed on a liquid
crystal display (LCD) 44 or the like as a digital
10 signal.

On the other hand, the system data (including
additional data) is decoded by a system data decoding
circuit 36. From the decoded system data, an ID
detector 37 detects a program ID appended to a program.
15 The detected program ID is input to the system
controller 38 to serve as a dedicated command for
program discrimination. Also, of the decoded system
data, data that pertains to scene description is input
to the scene description data conversion circuit 39.
20 The remaining system data (including time data) are
input as various commands to the system controller 38.
Note that the additional data may include a document or
the like such as a title index of a program or the like.

The display controller 34 sets a layout of the
25 individual objects and the sound controller 30 sets the
sound volume, sound field lateralization, and the like

using scene description data obtained by the scene
description data conversion circuit 39. By adjusting
the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and
controlling the display controller 34 under the control
5 of the system controller 39, an arbitrary layout of
individual objects that the user desired and is
different from a basic layout can be set. The layout
setting method will be described later.

When a display image which is not handled as an
10 object, e.g., a time indication frame, title index, or
the like, is generated, the character generation
circuit 40 is used. Under the control of the system
controller 38, time indication character data is
generated on the basis of time data contained in the
15 additional data, time information generated inside the
receiver, or the like using a memory 42 such as a ROM
or the like that saves character data. The same
applies to title index data. The generated image is
synthesized with objects by the display controller 34.

20 The user can input various commands via an
instruction input unit 45. As for objects for which a
layout is to be changed based on the user instruction
input, their positions, sizes, and the like are
adjusted, and those objects are displayed in a layout
25 that the user desired. That is, layout correction and
input of new setting values are made via the

instruction input unit 45. The system controller 38 appropriately controls the operations of the respective units in accordance with input instruction values to obtain a desired output (display, reproduction) pattern.

5

[Layout Setups]

An example of the layout setting method will be explained below. Fig. 20 is a diagram for explaining the method of setting position data upon layout setups, and Fig. 21 is a view for explaining the method of inputting an image and instruction upon layout setups.

There are two methods of setting the position of an object. The first method shifts the position of a basic layout specified by scene description data, and the second method allows the user to set a new object position at an arbitrary location. One of these methods can be selected by a selector 302 shown in Fig. 20 in accordance with user operation.

The method of shifting the basic layout as the first method will be explained first. Image data is input as an object, and the basic position of that object is expressed by position data (X0, Y0) designated by scene description data. When the user wants to shift that object, a correction amount (ΔX , ΔY) is added to the position data (X0, Y0) by an adder

301, and new position data (X' , Y') is used as layout setting data of the object.

The object size is adjustable by increasing/decreasing the upscaling/downscaling factor of a given object by a prescribed value (e.g., an integer) in the display controller 34. The object whose upscaling/downscaling factor has been arbitrarily changed is synthesized with a background image. When a given object is not displayed, the object which is not to be displayed is processed not to be synthesized with the display frame upon synthesizing objects.

The method of setting the new object position as the second method will be described. A new object position (X , Y) is set independently of basic position data, and is used as position data (X' , Y') that replaces the basic position data. In this manner, an object is moved.

The system controller 38 controls the display controller 34 to implement a process for determining whether or not a given object is synthesized with the display frame (to turn on/off object display) and a process for upscaling/downscaling a given object by interpolating/decimating pixels. The control data used at that time is held as layout setting data.

As for sound data, the system controller 38 controls the scene description data conversion circuit

39 to adjust or change scene description data for sound,
so as to obtain an audio output that the user desired.
Such data is called a sound layout, and control data at
that time is called layout setting data for sound.

5 Fig. 21 depicts the aforementioned position
setting methods. On a display device 303 such as a CRT
or the like, when an object 306 located at a basic
position (X_0, Y_0) is shifted to a shift position 307,
layout setting data (X', Y') as final position data
10 obtained by adding the shift amount to the basic
position data is $(X_0 + \Delta X, Y_0 + \Delta Y)$. On the other hand,
when the user arbitrarily lays out an object at a new
setting position 308, the layout setting data (X', Y')
is (X, Y) .

15 Fig. 21 illustrates a mouse 304 and remote
controller 305 as examples of pointing devices included
in the instruction input unit 45. Using the mouse 304
or direction input keys (or a cross-cursor key,
joystick, joypad, or the like) of the remote controller
20 305, movement of a given object can be freely and
easily implemented. Note that the shift position or
new position of a given object may be selected from
some preset positions such as the four corners and
center of the frame.

25 TV broadcast data includes a program ID. Using
such program IDs, the set layouts are converted into

data in correspondence with program IDs in units of programs, and the converted data may be stored as layout setting data. As the storage location of layout setting data, a nonvolatile memory 41 such as an EEPROM or the like is used. Upon detecting a program ID stored in the memory 41 from TV broadcast data, the system controller 38 controls the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and display controller 34 on the basis of the layout setting data corresponding to the detected program ID to make image display and sound reproduction in a layout set by the user.

Subsequently, layout setting data will be explained below. Basically, the shift amount or change information (e.g., display ON/OFF or new position) of an object upon layout setups by the user are converted into data in addition to object layout information on the basis of the object layout information obtained from scene description data, and the converted data can be stored as layout setting data. As has already been described previously with reference to Fig. 12, the scene description data is information for laying out objects that form each scene in a tree pattern, and designating the display times and positions of the individual objects.

As another format of layout setting data, as shown in Fig. 22, when ON/OFF data indicating whether

or not the object of interest is displayed, display position data obtained when the display position is two-dimensionally expressed by the x- and y-axes, and data indicating the size are held, they can be used as layout setting data.

Fig. 23 shows an example of a video display layout according to this embodiment.

When a video signal sent from the broadcast station is normally displayed without any changes, a basic image 106 shown in Fig. 23 is displayed. In this case, the basic image 106 consists of an entire image (background: sprite) 101, spot relay image 102, time indication image 103, weather forecast image 104, and sound object. In the display example shown in Fig. 23, the time indication image 103 is contained in image data as an object.

Fig. 24 shows the format of a general MPEG 4 bitstream. Objects contained in the display example in Fig. 23 are multiplexed in a database of objects 1 to 4 in Fig. 24. Objects 1 to 5 respectively correspond to the entire image 101, spot relay image 102, time indication image 103, weather forecast image 104, and sound data, and additional data containing scene description information, program ID, and the like are multiplexed as system data, thus forming a bitstream.

Using this embodiment, the entire image 101 can be downscaled, the relay image 102 can be upscaled, and the time indication image 103 and weather forecast image 104 can be moved, as shown in a setting example 5 107 in Fig. 23. Also, the time indication image 103 can be upscaled, as shown in a setting example 108. Such setups can be freely made in units of program IDs. After such display layout is set, when the corresponding program ID is detected, the stored setup 10 information is read out from the memory 41, and the video data of that program is displayed in the set layout.

[Operation Sequence]

15 Fig. 25 is a flow chart showing the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus of this embodiment. The operation sequence shown in Fig. 25 is implemented by executing a program stored in the memory 41 or 42 by the system controller 38. Note 20 that the program may be pre-stored in the memory 41 or 42. Also, the program downloaded via a satellite or cable broadcast channel may be stored in the memory 41 or 42.

TV information is received (step S1), and a 25 program ID is detected from additional data appended to the TV information (step S2). As for the program ID,

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those different in units of programs are appended by the broadcast station, and each program ID is multiplexed on TV information together with other additional data. Based on the detected program ID, it is checked if layout setting data corresponding to that program ID is stored (step S3).

If layout setting data is saved in correspondence with the program ID, that layout setting data is read out from the memory 41 (step S4), and the user is inquired as to whether or not video display based on the saved layout setting data is to be made (step S5). If such video display is permitted, video data of the program is displayed in the set layout (step S6).

If no layout setting data is saved in correspondence with the program ID, and if the user rejects video display based on the saved layout setting data, it is checked if a new layout is set for that program (step S7). If a new layout is not set or need not be set, video data of the program is displayed in a basic layout as it is sent from the broadcast station (step S8).

If a new layout is set, the control enters the layout setting mode (step S9). Then, the user selects an object for which a layout is to be adjusted, audio output format, or the like from objects that form image data in the TV information (step S10), and makes

adjustment that pertains to a layout such as movement,
upscaling/downscaling, display ON/OFF, and the like of
the selected object, or adjusts the audio output format
such as the sound volume, sound field lateralization,
5 or the like (step S11).

Upon completion of adjustment for the selected
object, the user decides if layout setups are to end
(step S12). If the user wants to adjust another object,
the flow returns to step S10 to repeat selection and
10 adjustment of an object. If the user wants to quit
setups, layout setting data is stored in the memory 41
in correspondence with the program ID upon completion
of the setting mode (step S13). Video data of the
program is displayed in the newly set layout (step S6).

15 The TV broadcast receiving apparatus of this
embodiment displays video data of a TV program in the
aforementioned sequence, and repeats the sequence shown
in Fig. 25 every time a new program ID is detected.

As described above, according to this embodiment,
20 the user who watches digital TV broadcast can adjust
(also can turn on/off) the layout of each object, and
the sound volume and sound field lateralization of
audio data, and can set an arbitrary layout in
correspondence with video display of a program. Hence,
25 video display and sound reproduction according to
user's favor can be made, the quality of the

audiovisual user interface can be improved, and more flexible TV program display can be presented to the user.

Layouts are set in units of IDs appended to
5 programs, and layout setting data are stored in
correspondence with IDs. Hence, once the layout is set,
video display of a given program can be automatically
made in the set layout by recognizing the layout
setting data corresponding to the ID of that program,
10 thus very effectively adding a new function to TV
broadcast display.

The layout setting data is not always set by the
user. For example, the user may select optional layout
setting data, which is sent together with TV
15 information, to adjust video display, and the selected
optional layout setting data may be stored in the
memory 41.

Second Embodiment

20 A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to
the second embodiment of the present invention will be
described below. Note that the same reference numerals
in the second embodiment denote the same parts as those
in the first embodiment, and a detailed description
25 thereof will be omitted.

In TV broadcast that uses an image encoded by a coding scheme other than MPEG 4 as one MPEG 4 object, the second embodiment makes video display of a TV program with high degree of freedom in layout using a layout (movement, upscaling/downscaling, and the like of an object) set by the user.

A case will be exemplified below wherein MPEG 2 is used as a photo image coding scheme. That is, a TV broadcast receiving apparatus which receives and displays an image encoded by MPEG 2 (to be also referred to as an "MPEG 2 image" hereinafter) multiplexed on an MPEG 4 bitstream will be explained below. Note that the layout setting method in the second embodiment is the same as that described in the first embodiment, and the basic arrangement and operation of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus are the same as those described above using Fig. 19. In the second embodiment, however, since details of the sound decoding circuit 28, image decoding circuit 32, and system data decoding circuit 36 in Fig. 19 are different in terms of the TV broadcast decoding method in the second embodiment, they will be explained using Figs. 26 and 27.

Fig. 26 shows an encoding unit used in a system for receiving MPEG 4 TV broadcast in a broadcast station as the sender side. A data multiplexer 5006

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multiplexes the outputs from sound object, photo image
object, synthetic image object, character object, and
scene description information encoders 5001 to 5005,
that have been explained previously using Fig. 2, into
5 an MPEG 4 bitstream, and also multiplexes an MPEG 2
bitstream 61 extracted by an MPEG 2 commercial
broadcast equipment or relay system or upon reproducing
a DVD (Digital Video Disc) into the MPEG 4 bitstream.

Fig. 27 shows the arrangement of a decoding unit
10 used in the MPEG 4 bitstream decoding side, i.e., in
the TV broadcast receiving apparatus. The decoding
unit shown in Fig. 27 is included in the sound decoding
circuit 28, image decoding circuit 32, system data
decoding circuit 36, scene description data conversion
15 circuit 39, and the like, which are decoding systems
and their associated circuit that construct the TV
broadcast receiving apparatus of the second embodiment.

The received MPEG 4 bitstream is demultiplexed by
a data demultiplexer 5007 into individual data before
20 decoding. Of the demultiplexed data, the sound object,
photo image object, synthetic image object, character
object, and scene description information as MPEG 4
objects are decoded by corresponding decoders 5008 to
5012. Also, MPEG 2 data multiplexed together with the
25 MPEG 4 objects is decoded by a dedicated MPEG 2 decoder
62 provided independently of those for the MPEG 4

objects. Note that the MPEG 2 decoder 62 may use some components of the MPEG 4 image decoding circuit 32.

Information for displaying video data of a TV program is formed based on the decoded sound and image data, and scene description data as system data, and the individual objects and MPEG 2 data are synthesized by a scene synthesizer 5013 into a scene to be output to the TV, thus outputting scene information.

A case will be explained below using Fig. 23 wherein video data of MPEG 4 TV broadcast containing an MPEG 2 image is displayed using the layout setting method described in the first embodiment. In the second embodiment, assume that the spot relay image 102 shown in Fig. 23 is an MPEG 2 image. That is, Fig. 23 shows a video display example of MPEG 4 TV broadcast containing an MPEG 2 image. Fig. 28 shows an example of an MPEG 4 bitstream at that time.

The MPEG 4 bitstream shown in Fig. 28 is multiplexed with data (an MPEG 2 datastream) of the spot relay image 102 as object 2. The MPEG 2 datastream normally consists of three types of data, i.e., audio data, video data, and system data (MPEG 2 additional information). In object 2, the MPEG 2 datastream segments each having a predetermined size are multiplexed in accordance with predetermined timing adjustment that pertains to transmission. Since some

MPEG 4 encoding/decoding circuits have downward compatibility to MPEG 2, common circuits are used if necessary so as to avoid wasteful use of resources that pertain to encoding/decoding.

5 In this manner, a layout can be set even for MPEG 4 TV broadcast containing image and sound data encoded by MPEG 2, as has been described in the first embodiment.

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10 Also, the time indication image 103 shown in Fig. 23 may be the one generated by the TV broadcast receiving apparatus. In such case, the character generation circuit 40 can generate the time indication image 103 using time data serving as basis of time indication, which is sent from the sender side such as

15 the broadcast station or clock signals in the TV broadcast receiving apparatus. The time data is contained in the additional data, and the time indication image 103 is generated using this time data. Furthermore, when the additional data includes a time

20 indication command that instructs time indication using internal clocks of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus, or when the system controller 38 has issued a unique time indication command, the time indication image 103 is generated based on the internal clocks. Note that

25 the character generation circuit 40 and the memory 42 that stores character data actually generate the time

indication image 103, i.e., have a role of character generation, the display controller 34 synthesizes the generated images, and the system controller 38 controls them to generate and display the time indication image
5 103.

Note that the same operation can be implemented using time stamp data contained as one information in a sub code of the MPEG 2 datastream.

Furthermore, since a relatively simple image such
10 as the weather forecast image 104 shown in Fig. 23 can be displayed using CG data, the sender side need only send a command indicating an object to be displayed, and the receiver side makes operations for generating character and CG data so as to appropriately generate
15 and display a weather forecast image or the like. In this manner, the load on transmission (communication) can be reduced, and the transmission efficiency can be improved.

Of course, according to this embodiment, a
20 display image generated by character & CG generation can be handled in the same manner as other objects, and can be freely laid out.

As for layout setups of a display image, when the size of an object is adjusted or the sound volume,
25 sound field lateralization, or the like is set by converting into data the shift amount or change point

of an object for which layout has been changed by the user on the basis of object layout information basically obtained from scene description information, position data or control data of each unit used at that
5 time is stored as layout setting data in the same manner as in the first embodiment described with reference to Figs. 20 and 21.

The format of the layout setting data has already been explained using Fig. 22. Fig. 29 shows an example
10 of the format of time data and its setup data used when display of the time indication image 103 is set in more detail.

The time data shown in Fig. 29 has ON/OFF flags indicating display/non-display of display contents,
15 i.e., (dummy), year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and display frame (number). In this manner, time information to be displayed on a given image can be set in detail. Furthermore, by holding display data upon two-dimensionally expressing display position by the
20 x- and y-axes, and data indicating size, the time data can be used as layout setting data. As additional data, unique data to be added as character options such as a font, style, color, alignment, and the like may be held in terms of display of character information such as
25 time or the like.

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Since the second embodiment is applied to MPEG 4 TV broadcast multiplexed with an MPEG 2 image, when the system of the second embodiment is combined with an image relay system used to relay MPEG 2 contents, e.g.,
5 a live image from a given spot, the output from an MPEG 2 device can be used in the MPEG 4 broadcast system without requiring complicated data conversion, and such system is easy to use due to affinity between MPEG 2 and MPEG 4. The present invention can be applied not
10 only to a relay image but also to a multiplexed image output example such as reference video display using a DVD as a typical MPEG 2 video device or an example using another MPEG 2 device.

Since there are a large number of
15 encoding/decoding circuits that can be commonly used for MPEG 2 and MPEG 4, no complicated circuit arrangement is required in addition to high system efficiency. Of course, the system efficiency can be improved even in case of a software decoder. In the
20 second embodiment, an MPEG 2 datastream is multiplexed as one MPEG 4 object. Also, when layout information is multiplexed as additional data in MPEG 2 system data, the same effect can be provided.

Furthermore, according to the second embodiment,
25 since TV information encoded by MPEG 2 can also be used in an MPEG 4 TV system in addition to the effect of the

first embodiment, existing contents can be directly used, and MPEG 2 data need not be converted into MPEG 4 data, thus providing a very effective system which is easy to use.

5 In this manner, digital TV broadcast can be easily combined with a personal computer (PC), and layout setups which are currently done on the desktop of a PC can also be used to customize TV video data. Hence, compatibility between TV broadcast and PC can be
10 improved, and the market in the field of digital hybrid products can be expected to be broadened.

Third Embodiment [Arrangement]

15 A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the third embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Fig. 30 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving
20 apparatus of the third embodiment. Note that the same reference numerals in the third embodiment denote the same parts as those in the first embodiment, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

 In the third embodiment as well, system data
25 (including scene description data and additional data) is decoded by the system data decoding circuit 36. A

category information detector 137 detects category
information appended to a program from the decoded
system data. The detected category information is
input to the system controller 38, which generates
5 commands in layout setups with reference to this
information. Also, of the decoded system data, data
that pertains to scene description is input to the
scene description data conversion circuit 39. The
remaining system data (including object information
10 that represents the contents of objects by commands)
are input as various commands to the system controller
38. Note that the additional data may contain a
document or the like such as a title index of a program
or the like.

15 Object information is assigned to each object
like a title by a command set commonly used by
respective TV stations. Upon reception, the contents
of the object can be discriminated and classified by
analyzing the object information. This embodiment
20 implements a layout setting function for laying out an
object having designated object information at a set
position using the object information.

 Using the scene description data obtained by the
scene description data conversion circuit 39, layout
25 and composition of objects in the display controller 34,
and setups of the sound volume, sound field

lateralization, and the like in the sound controller 30 are made. By adjusting the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and controlling the display controller 39 under the control of the system

5 controller 38, objects can be laid out at positions different from a basic layout, i.e., layout control upon setting an arbitrary layout can be done. The layout setting method will be explained later.

The user can input various commands via the
10 instruction input unit 45. Position adjustment in a layout setting process can be done based on the user instruction input. That is, correction of the layout position and input of new setting values are made via the instruction input unit 45. The system controller
15 38 appropriately controls the operations of the respective units in accordance with input instruction values to obtain a desired output (display, reproduction) pattern.

20 [Layout Setups]

Layout setups for setting objects at predetermined positions in units of categories by discriminating category information can be implemented by two methods. The first method sets a layout using
25 layout setting data held as a pre-programmed factory default in the memory 41. The second method uses

layout setting data of layouts which are arbitrary set by the user and held in the memory 41 in units of categories.

Since the layout setting method has already been exemplified in the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

Object information used to discriminate an object to be processed is necessary as a part of layout setting data. A display process is controlled by the system controller 38, and control data at that time, object information for discriminating the object to be processed, and layout setting data are held in the memory 41 as user layout setting data corresponding to a given category.

TV broadcast data contains category information. Using this category information, layouts set in units of programs can be converted into data in correspondence with category information, and the converted data can be stored as layout setting data. As the storage location of layout setting data, the nonvolatile memory 41 such as an EEPROM or the like is used. Upon detection of category information stored in the memory 41 from TV broadcast data, the system controller 38 controls the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and display controller 34 on the basis of the layout setting data corresponding to the

detected category information to make image display and sound reproduction in a layout set by the user.

Layout setting data will be explained next. As layout setting data, default setting data which is pre-programmed and held, and data set by the user are available. As the user setting data, the object position upon setting a layout by the user is converted into data in addition to object layout information on the basis of the object layout information obtained from scene description data, and the converted data is stored as layout setting data together with control data of respective units and object information to be processed. As has already been described previously with reference to Fig. 12, the scene description data is information for laying out objects that form each scene in a tree pattern, and designating the display times and positions of the individual objects.

As another format of layout setting data, as shown in Fig. 22, when ON/OFF data indicating whether or not the object of interest is displayed, display position data obtained when the display position is two-dimensionally expressed by the x- and y-axes, and data indicating size are held, they can be used as layout setting data.

In the general format of an MPEG 4 bitstream shown in Fig. 24, the program contents, photo image

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object, sound object, CG object, and the like
(although the types of objects vary depending on
programs) are multiplexed in a database of objects 1 to
4. For example, in a live program of a baseball game,
5 these objects correspond to a background object
(sprite), photo image objects of players and the like,
a synthetic image object of score indication, a sound
object, and the like. In addition, scene description
information and additional data are multiplexed as
10 system data in the bitstream. The additional data
includes category information and object information.

Figs. 31 and 32 show frame setup examples in a
live program of a baseball game, and Figs. 33 and 34
show display example of the live program of the
15 baseball game.

In the live program of the baseball game, assume
that objects for which a layout can be set include a
score indication object 310 and count indication object
311 shown in Figs. 31 and 33, and a batting average
20 indication object 312 shown in Figs. 32 and 34. Since
these three objects are indispensable in the live
program of the baseball game, but their display
positions vary depending on broadcast stations, these
objects are suitable upon setting a layout. These
25 objects are synthetic image objects created by CG data

or the like, but this embodiment is not limited to specific object types.

After the layout setting mode is started, the user can lay out these objects at arbitrary positions on the TV screen, i.e., desired positions or
5 easy-to-see positions by the aforementioned method while watching the screen.

In this manner, using the layout setting function of this embodiment, the score indication object 310,
10 count indication object 311, and batting average indication object 312 can be displayed at default positions or positions set by the user in units of timings (scenes) at which those objects are displayed, as shown in one scene of the live program of the
15 baseball game shown in Figs. 31 to 34. This layout display is set independently of broadcast stations.

Once the layout setting data is held, the layout setting function operates upon detection of identical category information, and an object to be processed is
20 discriminated from object information. If the object to be processed is detected, it is automatically displayed at a position based on the held layout setting data at that display timing (scene). When the data configuration of object information varies in
25 units of broadcast stations, the object information may be re-set.

[Operation Sequence]

Figs. 35 and 36 are flow charts for explaining the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus of this embodiment. Fig. 35 shows the flow upon setting a layout by the user, and Fig. 36 shows the flow upon displaying TV video data.

In the layout setting mode shown in Fig. 35, an object for which a layout is set is selected from objects which form image data in TV information (step S21). The user lays out the selected (designated) object at an arbitrary position (step S22). Upon completion of layout of the selected object, it is checked if layout setups are to end (step S23). if a layout is to be set for another object, the flow returns to step S21 to repeat selection and layout of an object. Upon completion of layout setups, the positions of the objects for which the layout has been set are converted into data. Then, category information, object information, position data, and control data for the respective units of those objects are combined, and are stored as layout setting data in the memory 41 (step S24).

In the display mode shown in Fig. 36, TV information is received (step S31), and category information of a program is detected from system data

appended to the TV information (step S32). The category information is sent from each broadcast station by appending information corresponding to the category (genre) of a program to system data using a
5 command set or the like common to the respective broadcast stations, and is used to roughly classify the contents of programs. If program category information varies in units of broadcast stations, a re-setting means may be inserted to attain consistency among the
10 broadcast stations.

It is then checked if layout setting data corresponding to the detected category information has already been saved (step S33). If no layout setting data is saved in correspondence with the category
15 information, video data of TV broadcast is displayed in a basic layout sent from the broadcast station (step S34).

On the other hand, if layout setting data is saved in correspondence with the category information,
20 the layout setting data corresponding to the detected category information is read out from the memory 41 (step S35), and the system controller stands by to start control for changing the layout of the object to be processed when object information recorded in that
25 layout setting data appears. Hence, in step S36, objects other than those for which the layout is to be

changed are displayed in the basic layout, and a given object for which the layout is to be changed is displayed in the set layout at a display timing (scene) of that object.

5 The display state in step S34 or S36 is maintained until the program comes to an end or the user selects another channel to start reception of a new program. When reception of a new program is started, the current layout is reset, and the flow
10 repeats itself from the initial state of TV broadcast reception in step S31.

 The third embodiment has exemplified the "live program of the baseball game" as a category of a program. However, the present invention is not limited
15 to such specific category and can be similarly applied to a "live program of a soccer game" or categories of programs other than sports.

 As described above, according to the third embodiment, the viewer of digital TV broadcast can
20 arbitrarily set the layout of objects in correspondence with category information of a program. Hence, video display can be made in correspondence with the category of a program and user's favor, the quality of the audiovisual user interface can be improved, and more
25 flexible TV program display can be presented to the user.

When a layout is set for each category
information of a program with reference to object
information that indicates the contents of an object,
the layout can be set for only a designated object by
5 making classification and layout control of objects.

Programs of an identical category can be
prevented from being displayed in different layouts
depending on broadcast stations, and common objects can
be displayed in a layout standardized in units of
10 program categories independently of broadcast stations.

Fourth Embodiment

A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to
the fourth embodiment of the present invention will be
15 explained below. Note that the same reference numerals
in the fourth embodiment denote the same parts as those
in the first to third embodiments, and a detailed
description thereof will be omitted.

The fourth embodiment will explain layout setups
20 of objects in TV broadcast that uses an image encoded
by a coding scheme other than MPEG 4, e.g., an MPEG 2
image, as one MPEG 4 object instead, as in the second
embodiment.

A case will be exemplified below with reference
25 to Fig. 33 wherein video display of MPEG 4 TV broadcast
including an MPEG 2 image is made using the layout

setting method described in the third embodiment. In the fourth embodiment, assume that a relay image 401 as an image of the entire baseball live program, which includes a background and players, as shown in Fig. 33, is an MPEG 2 image. The score indication object 310, count indication object 311, and objects other than those described above according to the progress of the game as other objects are MPEG 4 data. That is, Fig. 33 shows a video display example of MPEG 4 TV broadcast including an MPEG 2 image. Fig. 28 shows an example of an MPEG 4 bitstream at that time.

The MPEG 4 bitstream shown in Fig. 28 is multiplexed as object 2 with data of the baseball live image 401 as an MPEG 2 datastream. The MPEG 2 datastream normally consists of three types of data, i.e., audio data, video data, and system data (MPEG 2 additional information). In object 2, the MPEG 2 datastream segments each having a predetermined size are multiplexed in accordance with predetermined timing adjustment that pertains to transmission. Since some MPEG 4 encoding/decoding circuits have downward compatibility to MPEG 2, common circuits are used if necessary so as to avoid wasteful use of resources that pertain to encoding/decoding.

In this manner, a layout can be set even for MPEG 4 TV broadcast containing image data and/or sound data

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encoded by MPEG 2, as has been described in the third embodiment.

As for layout setting data of a display image, as in the third embodiment, position data of an object for which the layout has been changed by the user is calculated on the basis of object layout information obtained from scene description information, and is stored as layout setting data in correspondence with category information of a program, object information to be processed, and control data for the respective units. Also, operations that pertain to display are the same as the third embodiment.

According to the fourth embodiment, in addition to the effects of the third embodiment, since TV information encoded by MPEG 2 can be used in the MPEG 4 TV system, existing contents can be directly used, and MPEG 2 data need not be converted into MPEG 4 data, thus providing a very effective system which is easy to use.

20

Fifth Embodiment

[Arrangement]

A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Fig. 37 is a block diagram

showing the arrangement of a TV broadcast receiving apparatus of the fifth embodiment. Note that the same reference numerals in the fifth embodiment denote the same parts as those in the first embodiment, and a
5 detailed description thereof will be omitted.

In the fifth embodiment as well, system data (including scene description data and additional data) is decoded by the system data decoding circuit 36. A time information detector 237 detects time information
10 (clock data) included in additional information in the system data from the decoded system data. The detected time information is input to the system controller 38, which generates commands in layout setups with reference to this information. Also, of the decoded
15 system data, data that pertains to scene description is input to the scene description data conversion circuit 39. The remaining system data (including object information that represents the contents of objects by commands) are input as various commands to the system
20 controller 38. Note that the additional data may contain a document or the like such as a title index of a program or the like.

Object information is assigned to each object like a title using a command set (code) common to the
25 respective TV stations, a command set (code) set for each station, or the like. Upon reception, by

analyzing the object information, the contents of the corresponding object can be discriminated and classified. This embodiment implements a layout setting function for laying out an object having designated object information at a set position using the object information.

Using the scene description data obtained by the scene description data conversion circuit 39, layout and composition of objects in the display controller 34, and setups of the sound volume, sound field lateralization, and the like in the sound controller 30 are made. By adjusting the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and controlling the display controller 39 under the control of the system controller 38, objects can be laid out at positions different from a basic layout, i.e., layout control upon setting an arbitrary layout can be done. The layout setting method will be explained later.

When a display image which is not received as an object, for example, a time indication frame, title index, or the like is generated inside the receiving apparatus, the character generation circuit 40 is used. Under the control of the system controller 38, a time indication character is generated using the memory 42 such as a ROM or the like that stores character data, on the basis of time data contained in the additional

data, time information acquired from a calendar
(timepiece) function unit 47 in the receiving apparatus,
or the like. The same applies to a title index. The
generated image is synthesized in the display

5 controller 34.

[Layout Setups]

Layout setups in this embodiment are classified
based on the time base as a combination of units such
10 as a time band, days of the week, or the like. Upon
making actual display in the set layout, if layout
setting data classified in a time band including the
current time is found, predetermined setting operation
is executed in correspondence with the found data.
15 There are two sources of time information used to
discriminate the current time, which serves as a key
upon classifying layout setups. One source is the
calendar (timepiece) function unit 47 in the receiving
apparatus, and the other source is time information
20 contained in the system data. This embodiment can be
implemented using either one of these sources.

A layout setup that displays a designated object
contained in an image in a predetermined layout in
correspondence with a predetermined time band or day of
25 the week can be executed by the following method. That
is, layout setting data arbitrarily set by the user are

held in the memory 41 while being classified based on predetermined time bands or days of the week, and are used.

Since the layout setting method has already been exemplified in the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted. Object information used to discriminate an object to be processed is necessary as a part of layout setting data. The display process is controlled by the system controller 38, and control data at that time, object information for discriminating the object to be processed, layout setting data, and a time unit command of the time band or day of the week at which the set layout display is executed are input and held in the memory 41 as user layout setting data in correspondence with each other.

A process for a sound object will be explained below. Fig. 38 is a diagram for explaining the output control of a sound object in correspondence with layout setting data. The right and left levels of an input stereo sound object 91 are respectively adjusted by amplifiers 93 and 92 on the basis of gains 95 and 96 controlled by a system controller 94. Audio (R) and (L) outputs 98 and 97 are obtained from the outputs of these amplifiers 93 and 92. When the system controller 94 adjusts the gains 95 and 96 in accordance with the

layout setting data, the balance between the right and left audio output levels and the sound volume can be adjusted, and sound field lateralization between the right and left channels can be controlled. That is, by
5 adjusting these gain values upon layout setups, a change in layout of the sound object is implemented. In this manner, the sound volume adjustment and sound field lateralization setups can be achieved.

A sound image and sound field lateralization will
10 be supplementarily explained with reference to Fig. 39. Sound field lateralization is to form a sound image in a sound field space by adjusting the balance (ratio) between sound volumes output from the right and left loudspeakers (SP-R and SP-L) shown in Fig. 39 and the
15 overall sound volume. The sound field space is located in a space that connects the viewing/listening position and the right and left loudspeakers; and the sound image moves on two axes, i.e., the right-and-left and back-and-forth axes and can be set at an appropriate
20 position in the sound field space. By exploiting this concept, the right and left audio output levels (sound volume balance) and sound volume are adjusted based on layout setting data to adjust the outputs from the right and left loudspeakers, thus setting sound field
25 lateralization upon change in layout. By adjusting phase and reverberation components using a surround

speaker system or the like, sound field lateralization can be freely three-dimensionally set through 360°.

As described above, the user can set a layout. The set layout setting data can be stored while being
5 classified in units of predetermined periods (time bands, days of the week, or the like). As the storage location of layout setting data, the nonvolatile memory 41 such as an EEPROM or the like is used. Upon
10 detection of a time corresponding to the time band or day of the week set by the user to change the layout or to the default time band or day of the week from time information, the system controller 38 reads out layout setting data stored in the memory 41 and corresponding to the time band or day of the week. The system
15 controller 38 controls the scene description data conversion circuit 39 and display controller 34 on the basis of the readout layout setting data to make image display and sound reproduction in a layout set by the user.

20 Fig. 40 shows the format of a general MPEG 4 bitstream. The program contents, photo image object, sound object, CG object, and the like (although the types of objects vary depending on programs) are multiplexed in a database of objects 1 to 5. For
25 example, in a news program, these objects correspond to a background object (sprite), photo image objects of a

newscaster and the like, synthetic image objects such as a weather forecast, time indication, and the like, a sound object, and the like. In addition, scene description information and additional data are

5. multiplexed as system data in the bitstream. The additional data includes time information, object information, and other information. Object information includes a genre code indicating a genre to which each of objects corresponding to objects 1 to 5 belongs, an

10 object code indicating the details of the object, and a broadcast station code required when the object is unique to a given broadcast station.

Figs. 41 and 42 show frame setup examples by the user. After the layout setting mode is started, the

15 user executes layout setups by the aforementioned method while watching the screen.

A basic image 411 shown in Figs. 41 and 42 is obtained by normally displaying an image sent from the broadcast station. According to this embodiment, since

20 a layout can be arbitrarily set, the user can set a layout in advance so that a time indication object 412 in the basic image 411 is displayed in an enlarged scale in the time band of weekday mornings (e.g., am 7 to 8), as shown in Fig. 41. Note that this time band

25 can be arbitrarily set, as described above.

Also, the user can set a layout so that a time indication object 413 is cleared from the basic image 411, and a weather forecast object 414 is displayed in an enlarged scale at a changed position in the time band of holiday mornings, as shown in Fig. 42.

In this manner, the day of the week and time band can be appropriately combined with various objects, and a frame whose layout has been changed can be displayed in units of time bands to be set. Once the layout is set, when the current time is included in the set time band, the held layout setting data is read out to activate the layout change function. An object to be processed is discriminated based on its object information, and the layout is changed to automatically display that object at a predetermined position.

Note that the aforementioned layout setting data are not limited to those set by the user but may be default ones, which were set upon delivery of the receiving apparatus from a factory so as to function in a predetermined time band.

Object information and layout setting data will be described in detail below with reference to Figs. 43 and 44. Fig. 43 shows the detailed code configuration of object information in units of broadcast stations. Fig. 44 shows the structure of layout setting data.

The detailed configuration of object information that has been explained using Fig. 40 is classified, as shown in, e.g., Fig. 43. As shown in Fig. 43, genre codes are classified into, e.g., "news", "professional baseball", "wideshow", and the like. When the genre code is, e.g., "news", object codes are classified into "time indication object", "weather forecast object", "newscaster image object", and the like. When the genre code is "professional baseball" or "wideshow", object codes shown in Fig. 43 are stored. Such detailed configurations of object information are present in units of broadcast stations. Code lists for various objects that represent the configuration of object information are prepared in advance using codes in units of broadcast stations or those common to the respective stations. In addition, the broadcast stations and receiving apparatuses on the viewer side are set to be able to understand identical codes.

Also, the layout setting data may have both "default setting modes" and "user setting modes", as shown in Fig. 44.

The default setting modes include a "good morning" mode (functions: displaying time indication in enlarged scale, increasing sound volume, and the like) for mornings, "good night" mode (functions: setting a relatively low sound volume, and the like) for nights,

a "go out" mode (functions: displaying time indication and weather forecast in enlarged scale, and the like) for weekday mornings, a "holiday" mode (functions: clear time indication, and the like) for weekend mornings, and the like in correspondence with the days of week and time bands. Object information indicating an object for which the layout is to be changed, default position data, control data of the respective units, broadcast station data, and the like are saved as necessary data in units of default setting modes.

In each user setting mode, the user sets a layout by the aforementioned setting method in units of arbitrary time bands or days of the week, and saves object information indicating an object for which the layout is to be changed, set position data, control data of the respective units, broadcast station data, and the like as layout setting data. In Fig. 44, user setting modes are set in time bands, i.e., user setup 1 "19:00 to 21:00 on Monday", user setup 2 "21:00 to 22:00 on Wednesday", user setup 3 "12:00 to 13:00 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday", and user setup 4 "7:30 to 8:30 everyday". In the user setting modes, arbitrary layouts can be set for various image objects such as a person, telop, and the like, and a sound object. Using broadcast station data, the system can

be activated using a given broadcast station as a designation condition.

[Operation Sequence]

5 Figs. 45 and 46 are flow charts for explaining the operation sequence of the TV broadcast receiving apparatus of this embodiment. Fig. 45 shows the flow upon setting a layout by the user, and Fig. 46 shows the flow upon displaying TV video data.

10 In the layout setting mode shown in Fig. 45, a time band in which the layout is to be changed is input (step S41). The user sets the time band by inputting one or a plurality of combinations of setups such as in units of days of the week, in units of dates, start to end times, and the like using units such as year, month, 15 day of the week, date, time, minute, and the like. Furthermore, the user can input periods such as every week, every other week, a certain number of days, and the like.

20 Subsequently, the user selects an object for which the layout is to be changed from objects that form image data in TV information (step S42). The user lays out the selected (designated) object at an arbitrary position (step S43). At this time, display 25 ON/OFF of the object is simultaneously set. Upon completion of setting of the selected object, it is

checked if layout setups are to end (step S44). If a layout is to be set for another object, the flow returns to step S42 to repeat selection and layout of an object. Upon completion of layout setups, the
5 positions of the objects for which the layout has been set are converted into data. Then, object information, position data, and control data for the respective units of each object are combined, and are stored in the memory 41 as layout setting data in correspondence
10 with the input time band (step S45). Note that broadcast station (channel) data may be appended as layout setting data.

In the display mode shown in Fig. 46, TV information is received (step S51), and time
15 information indicating the current time is detected (step S52). The time information is acquired and detected from the calendar (timepiece) function unit 47 in the receiving apparatus or TV broadcast system data.

It is then checked based on the detected time
20 information if layout setting data corresponding to the current time as a command has already been stored in the memory 41 (step S53). If no layout setting data corresponding to the current time is stored, video data of TV broadcast is displayed in a basic layout sent
25 from the broadcast station (step S54).

If layout setting data corresponding to the current time is stored, that layout setting data is read out from the memory 41 (step S55), and the system controller stands by to start control for changing the layout of the object to be processed when object information recorded in that layout setting data appears. That is, in step S56, objects other than those for which the layout is to be changed are displayed in the basic layout, and a given object for which the layout is to be changed is displayed in the set layout at the display timing (scene) of that object.

The display state in step S54 or S56 is maintained until the program comes to an end or the user selects another channel to start reception of a new program. When reception of a new program is started, the current layout is reset, and the flow repeats itself from the initial state of TV broadcast reception in step S51.

As described above, according to the fifth embodiment, TV frame display in a display layout which gives priority to arbitrary information can be made in correspondence with the day of the week or time band. Hence, video display according to user's favor can be achieved, the quality of the audiovisual user interface can be improved, and more flexible TV program display can be presented to the user by easy operations.

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Sixth Embodiment

A TV broadcast receiving apparatus according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described below. Note that the same reference numerals in the sixth embodiment denote the same parts as those in the first to fifth embodiments, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

The sixth embodiment will explain layout setups of objects in TV broadcast that uses an image encoded by a coding scheme other than MPEG 4, e.g., an MPEG 2 image, as one MPEG 4 object instead, as in the second embodiment.

A case will be exemplified below using Figs. 41 and 42 wherein video display of MPEG 4 TV broadcast including an MPEG 2 image is made using the layout setting method described in the fifth embodiment. In the sixth embodiment, assume that a relay image object displayed on a region 415 is an MPEG 2 image as an example of a photo image object handled in a news program shown in Fig. 41 or 42. Other objects are MPEG 4 data. That is, Figs. 41 and 42 show video display examples of MPEG 4 TV broadcast including an MPEG 2 image. Fig. 28 shows an example of an MPEG 4 bitstream at that time.

The MPEG 4 bitstream shown in Fig. 28 is multiplexed as object 2 with data of the relay image 415 as an MPEG 2 datastream. The MPEG 2 datastream normally consists of three types of data, i.e., audio data, video data, and system data (MPEG 2 additional information). In object 2, the MPEG 2 datastream segments each having a predetermined size are multiplexed in accordance with predetermined timing adjustment that pertains to transmission. Since some MPEG 4 encoding/decoding circuits have downward compatibility to MPEG 2, common circuits are used if necessary so as to avoid wasteful use of resources that pertain to encoding/decoding.

In this manner, a layout can be set even for MPEG 4 TV broadcast containing image data and/or sound data encoded by MPEG 2, as has been described in the fifth embodiment.

As for layout setting data of a display image, as in the fifth embodiment, position data of an object for which the layout has been changed by the user is calculated on the basis of object layout information obtained from scene description information, and is stored as layout setting data in correspondence with the time band, object information to be processed, control data for the respective units, and broadcast station (channel) data if necessary. Also, operations

that pertain to display are the same as the fifth embodiment.

In case of a system using both MPEG 2 and MPEG 4, time information may be acquired based on the time stamp inserted in MPEG 2 system data.

As described above, according to the sixth embodiment, in addition to the effects of the fifth embodiment, since TV information encoded by MPEG 2 can be used in the MPEG 4 TV system, existing contents can be directly used, and MPEG 2 data need not be converted into MPEG 4 data, thus providing a very effective system which is easy to use.

Modifications

In the sixth embodiment described above, a datastream multiplexed with MPEG 2 data as one MPEG 4 object is received. Furthermore, the present invention can be applied even when various kinds of information that pertain to layout setups are included as additional data in MPEG 2 system data, and substantially the same effects as those obtained by an MPEG 4 bitstream can be obtained.

A method of multiplexing an MPEG 4 datastream on an MPEG 2 datastream as TV information will be explained below.

The general MPEG 4 datastream format is as shown in Fig. 40 above. Fig. 47 shows the MPEG 2 transport

stream structure, i.e., the transmission format of an MPEG 2 datastream. A method of multiplexing an MPEG 4 datastream on an MPEG 2 datastream will be explained below using Fig. 47.

5 An MPEG 2 transport stream is obtained by multiplexing into transport packets each having a fixed length. The data structure of each transport packet is hierarchically expressed, as shown in Fig. 47, and includes items shown in Fig. 47. These items will be
10 explained in turn below.

 That is, each transport packet includes an 8-bit "sync signal (sync)", an "error indicator" indicating the presence/absence of any bit error in a packet, "unit start" indicating that a new unit starts from the
15 payload of this packet, "priority (packet priority)" indicating the importance level of this packet, "PID (packet Identification)" indicating an attribute of an individual stream, "scramble control" indicating the presence/absence and type of scramble, "adaptation
20 field control" indicating the presence/absence of an adaptation field and the presence/absence of a payload in this packet, a "cyclic counter" as information for detecting whether some packets having identical PID are discarded in the middle of transmission, an "adaptation
25 field" that can store additional information or

stuffing byte as an option, and a payload (image or sound information).

The adaptation field consists of a field length, various items pertaining to other individual streams, an optional field, and stuffing byte (invalid data byte).

For example, an MPEG 4 datastream as sub image or sound data of TV information, and an ID for identifying that datastream are considered as ones of additional data in the optional field, and are multiplexed in the optional field. That is, main TV information is an MPEG 2 datastream (transport stream). As exemplified in Fig. 47, an MPEG 4 datastream is formed by combining image objects (objects A and B) such as a photo image, CG, character, and the like having a small data size, a sound object (object C), scene description information (BIFS), and other necessary data (sub data). By multiplexing this MPEG 4 datastream as a part of the optional field in the MPEG 2 system data, transmission of MPEG 2/MPEG 4 multiplexed datastream can be implemented.

Note that an arbitrary layout can be set for the image objects having a small data size like the aforementioned MPEG 4 objects. The method and operations that pertain to layout setups are the same as those in the aforementioned embodiments. An MPEG 2

time stamp may be used as time information upon layout setups.

Information for setting a layout for an image generated by character generation means in the
5 receiving apparatus can also be multiplexed in MPEG 2 system data.

In this manner, the present invention can be applied not only to MPEG 4 TV broadcast but also to MPEG 2 and various other digital TV broadcast systems.
10 Also, an MPEG 4 bitstream can be used in an MPEG 2 TV broadcast system. Hence, an existing TV broadcast system can be utilized.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing
15 from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.

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